

THE EVIDENCE

by

Geoff McDonald

*Revealing Extracts on Aboriginal "Land rights"
from Official Communist Documents*

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Foreword

Since Geoff McDonald's book *Red Over Black* appeared in May, 1982, edition after edition has come off the press. Public demand for the book has continued to escalate. Debate about Australia's politics and defence has raged at all levels of Australian society. Amazingly, the controversy about Mr. McDonald's book has stirred heated discussion despite a virtual blackout in the daily press.

Members of the Returned Servicemens League hold Australian defence as a central responsibility to our organisation. Australia's ex-servicemen are only too well aware of the dangers to a country that can be taken by surprise. When Japan entered upon its attack on Australia during the Pacific War this nation was totally unprepared. There had been warnings about the possible threat from Japan but they went unheeded by most members of our Parliaments. Whether the threat is external or comes from within, we do not want Australia to be taken unaware of such dangers again. Both Mr. McDonald's books present the thesis that there is evidence of widespread revolutionary activity directed towards establishing a separate nation for aborigines. It is because of our deep concern about what Mr. McDonald has presented to the public that we provide the foreword to this companion volume to *Red Over Black*.

Having heard the author address the 1983 Annual Congress of the RSL, we are convinced that he should be taken seriously. No one can doubt that a man who grew up in the Communist Party and has spent a lifetime in the Labor and Trade Union movement has the qualifications to interpret Marxist theory. He can observe Communist activity with the trained eye of a former participant in their organisation. With 13 years inside the Communist Party during which he attended their courses of instruction he had the opportunity to learn of their plans. What he has to say can be readily checked for authenticity. In tracing Communist writings where they boast of their activity involving the aborigines right back to the 1920s to the present time, Mr. McDonald scrupulously quotes his sources. It is in the national interest that what follows in this book be studied with equal importance to *Red Over Black*.

Communist strategy and tactics as outlined by Mr. McDonald is not unknown in the military colleges of western

countries. The journal *Coronet*, Vol. 29 No. 3 (January, 1951) quotes from the Stalin archives in the National War College in Washington DC. Joseph Stalin wrote:

How will we bring the masses of a nation into the communist programme? We have fashioned a number of organisations without which we could not wage war on capitalism: trade unions, co-operatives, workshop committees, labor parties, women's associations, a labor press, educational leagues, youth societies.

As often as not, these are non-party organisations and only a certain proportion of them are linked with the party. But under special conditions, every one of these organisations is necessary; for, lacking them, it is impossible to consolidate the class positions of the workers in the various spheres of the struggle.

There is a veritable ant heap of independent organisations, commissions, and committees comprising millions of non-party members. Who decides upon the direction that all these organisations take? Where is the central unit of organisation that wields sufficient authority to keep them within prescribed lines in order to achieve unity of command and to avoid confusion?

The central unit is the Communist Party!

In quoting original Australian Communist sources to substantiate his warnings, Mr. McDonald deals specifically with land rights and related movements. He makes clear how Stalin's theory on the 'National and the colonial question' is applied in Australia. The above quotation from Stalin bears out how Communists operate all over the world in their fields of political action. This volume illustrates how techniques are being used in manipulating the land rights movement and such parallel campaigns where the name of conservation is used to sabotage mining and industrial development.

Of importance to the author's documentation is how Communists write openly to explain to their followers designs to exploit the name of aboriginals and conservation issues. Yet at the same time they cry 'McCarthyism' or 'racism' to cover their activities when they are exposed to the public. The RSL has experienced the same smear over the many years that members have called upon their fellow Australians to be conscious of Communist threats to the security of this country. Fortunately

the public is becoming increasingly aware as to how this smokescreen has been used as a cover for subversive activity.

We recommend that due consideration be given to the impressive evidence Mr. McDonald has assembled together in this book. We call upon the reader to encourage their friends to obtain this volume and *Red Over Black*. The source material will equip our people with the knowledge so necessary to an understanding of political issues that must be faced as of vital concern to all Australians.

By encouraging your bookshop or local newsagent to stock Mr. McDonald's books you will be providing a valuable service to Australia. At the same time we suggest you make good use of these books by bringing them to the attention of politicians and community leaders.

Bruce Ruxton, O.B.E., President of RSL Victoria
Len Turner, President of RSL Western Australia
Sir Colin Hines, President of RSL New South Wales

Introduction

When trouble is sensed well in advance it can easily be remedied; if you wait for it to show itself any medicine will be too late because the disease will have become incurable. As the doctors say of a wasting disease, to start with it is easy to cure but difficult to diagnose; after a time, unless it has been diagnosed and treated at the outset, it becomes easy to diagnose but difficult to cure. So it is in politics. Political disorders can be quickly healed if they are seen well in advance . . .

NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI, 1469-1527

The above practical opinion on the need for political and military intelligence offered by the Florentine Statesman is reasonable enough for any sensible person to accept. It is a beginning to an understanding of the canons of statecraft. However, this advice is too often not the accepted rule by politicians to whom this commonsense was directed. There are a number of reasons why the most elementary rules are too often not carried out.

Well run governments have properly established security intelligence organisations with adequate authority, as the Fourth arm of defence. Sir Robert Menzies, while Prime Minister of Australia gave practical and moral support to Australia's intelligence community. Within the realm of methods acceptable to Australian codes of conduct a watch on subversive elements was kept and their mode of progression understood. As the left apparatus promoted an image of those who opposed security as being trendy, the intelligence system has been relegated into less significance by successive governments.

If Sir Robert Menzies were at the helm today he would have provided the whole nation with a full explanation of the intrigues being worked against Australia. The information would have been made available to the Prime Minister, through our intelligence organisations. In turn, parliament and the people would have been informed. The people would support all measures necessary in the defence of the country. The lies about Australians' being 'racists' would have fallen flat.

One reason this procedure is not followed is ignorance. That is, a lack of knowledge of how the political world outside

the realm of electoral politics works. We readily understand when considering Machiavellis' analogy of politics with medicine that we expect the medical man to be trained. That he should keep up to date with developments in his profession. We are entitled to expect, that whilst there are no formal qualifications for the man of politics that when they attain office their main responsibility would be examined. This is to keep up to date guarantees for the nations defence against all possible contingencies. These responsibilities include watching over possible and actual threats to Australia's security.

Every soldier, no matter how young, grasps what his responsibility is; but the unwise politician does not. Unless he is a good leader he thinks all he has to do is maintain his support among the electorate, which he is certainly entitled to do. A competent politician can give leadership and accept his defence responsibilities and at the same time make sure his return to office. However, public servants each year, keep renewing the palliative that there is no foreseeable threat for the next 15 years. This prognostication is enough to keep some politicians happy. "Thank heavens I don't have to do anything". Yet anyone with the slightest knowledge of military intelligence would know that such projections are impossible.

Under the Whitlam and Fraser governments Australia's security organisations were emasculated. Malcolm Fraser even established the most grotesque and openly pro left intelligence organisation in the Western world — the Office of National Assessment, a far cry from the leadership of Sir Robert Menzies. We have the historical lesson of the failure of Australian governments to comprehend the menace from Japan prior to the second world war. There were no satisfactory contingency plans or training provided for the young men who were to join the military. They were not given half a chance to be trained to the required standards. This mistake is being repeated today, with much less excuse for lack of knowledge of the mobilisation being geared up against us. Niccolo Machiavelli wrote that when the nation was secure then all the politicians had to do was "to adapt policy to events" but "Time sweeps everything along and can bring good as well as evil, evil as well as good". Everything is in a state of flux.

So these princes of ours, whose power had been established many years, may not blame fortune for their

losses. Their own indolence was to blame, because, having never imagined when times were quiet that they could change (and it is a common failing of mankind, never to anticipate a storm when the sea is calm), when adversity came their first thoughts were of flight and not of resistance.

In times of peace, it was necessary to prepare for future defence. It is irresponsible not to counter the destabilising forces within society or to not adequately strengthen our military defences against attacks from outside. This does not make necessary that Australia has to contemplate some pre-emptive type of military engagement. It does mean we must be able to estimate threats and like the Swiss, have the capacity to take overwhelming and devastating action against any attempted military intervention in Australian affairs.

It is the pacifists who make wars; by leaving their countries unarmed. A well armed Australia would be free from attack. Australia would not have been attacked by Japan if it had been prepared.

Australia has the technical knowhow and economic capacity to quickly provide any of the instruments of defence for necessary devastation against those who would attack this country. The economic feasibility of using fuel air explosive weapons for Australian defence is an example. We already have the preparations to produce these weapons; but delay can mean it is too late to manufacture them. Production of fuel air explosives makes any attack less likely.*

Domestic defence in relation to dealing with the fifth column movement designing to destroy Australia from within is not an economic problem. Australia would save money because a large part of internal disruption is financed by Australian governments pay outs. The responsibility to defend Australia in the psychological war against us is that of the politicians.

This study deals predominantly with the evidence of the Marxist revolutionary enterprise seeking to divide Australia through what is called the aboriginal land rights movement. It is not the Australian people who are to blame for Australia's problems. It is the fault of reluctant politicians. The following warning by Machiavelli was directed to the rulers of the city of Florence in 1504. It is relevant for Australian citizens to impress this advice when they go on deputations to members of parlia-

ment in their electorates.

Other people learn from the perils of their neighbours, you will not even learn from your own, nor trust yourselves nor recognise the time you are losing and have lost. I tell you fortune will not alter the sentence it has pronounced unless you alter your behaviour. Heaven will not and cannot preserve those bent on their own ruin. But I cannot believe that it will come to this, seeing that you are free Florentines and have your liberty in your hands. In the end I believe you will have the same regard for your freedom that men always have who are born free and desire to live free.

This appeal was written by Machiavelli as a public servant responsible for diplomacy and defence to the republican government of Florence. These words are truly applicable to Australia as 1983 draws towards 1984. We need the military power which costs money but fuel, air explosives are relatively cheap and easily afforded by Australia. Universal military training for home defence on the Swiss model would pay for itself many times over. The political weapons we need will cost nothing. Those responsible to carry out political defence, the politicians, are already employed by the government.

While of necessity, emphasising the indispensable role of politicians in the nations defence, it is not the intention to criticise them for the mere sake of it. There is no alternative but that they carry out their role. Not to have politicians carrying out their defence responsibility is the same as if the military said they were too tired to fight or had flower people in charge.

In matters of defence there is no alternative but to set out the truth of what the problems are. We can no more run away from the use of words in peace time than ammunition in military conflict. Australian citizens readily demonstrate at public meetings when defence issues are discussed, how they are prepared to support necessary action. The conviction shown by the Australian citizenry about the need for a homogenous, united and strongly defended country comes out loud and clear.

We need not be hesitant or ambivalent in discussing the need to defend Australia. Nor do we have the time to be indecisive in taking action to bring confidence and resilience into the political parties represented in the Federal government. As defence activists among the Liberals are saying, pre-selection

ballots in the Liberal Party are a place where some necessary changes can be made. It is counter productive to promote a Liberal government to replace that of a Labor if they are going to follow the same destructive policies as those of the Fraser government.

The psychological war hots up against Australia with tormenting propaganda about Australians being 'racists'. The Federal Labor government and its opposition cannot find a word to defend the good name of Australia against the charge of racism. Lie after lie is thrown at Australia but politicians will not muster the strength to answer on behalf of the people who elect them. Liberal and Labor politicians whose perception is asleep, reach a level of self abasement in placing themselves as decoy ducks to those who are, in broad daylight, promoting the independant nation objective. Even when Left controlled United Nations agencies multiply their slanders against Australia this abuse is still met with stone silence.

In September, 1983, a joint parliamentary senate committee of Labor and Liberal politicians brought down a recommendation to the Federal government that they should enter into negotiations with 'representatives' of the Aboriginal people of Australia for a treaty or 'Makaratta' to make peace with the Aborigines. We are not at war with the Aborigines. As the white man's Treaty Committee headed by Fabian Socialist Dr. H.C. Coombs admitted on a number of occasions, the call for a treaty was a white man's invention.

As this volume is a companion to *Red Over Black*, and having dealt in the latter with the nonsense of a 'Makaratta' or treaty which has been rejected by the National Aboriginal Conference and even the fraudulent Federation of Land Councils, there is no need to take up space to again relate the subject at too great a length.

It is easy to understand the thinking of Liberal Party members who are fed up with federal politicians of their party who sit alongside Labor representatives on the senate committee which has again initiated this proposal. That rank and file members have decided to seek more responsible and serious politicians for the Liberal Party to replace these men in pre-selection ballots is perfectly understandable.

The treaty or 'Makaratta' objective is tailored to provide a platform for the independent nation objective. Supporters of the

independent nation have publicly debated their changes in tactics towards timing of acceptance of a treaty. The idea has been previously rejected on the basis that neither blacks or whites are prepared to accept the division of Australia into two nations.

The Marxist strategy behind the treaty proposal is to have our government crawl to their own creation — the National Aboriginal Conference, asking for a treaty of peace. The Marxist enterprise has sought to expand representation on the NAC by having the NAC increased in size. A larger NAC will allow organisers to appoint delegates, as with a hand picked union delegates conference where they will go along with the plans of communist union leaders. Once the NAC accepts the new senate committee proposal they are to use it as a platform to increase demands and propaganda against white Australians. The objective is to get pliant politicians to sign a treaty recognising Aboriginal prior ownership of Australia and the desirability of their establishing an independent nation.

White politicians propose that there should be negotiations for peace with the Aborigines to settle a non-existent war.

No conditions are set as a basis for these unnecessary negotiations. Once parliament accepts the proposal the Marxist professors mean to keep escalating demands together with building Communist organisation. Adepts at Marxist organisation want to speak on behalf of Aborigines along with the ultimate objective of an independent nation. White Australians are supposed to treat the Aborigines as though they were parasites by paying endless reparations to them. Views have been published from the major organisations claiming to represent Aborigines stating that they do not want either a 'Makaratta' or a treaty. Meanwhile, senators want to go back to the proposal!

With this destructive idea being resurrected by a joint party committee the need for Australian citizens to replace such politicians is clear.

A principle of politics and military strategy understood for centuries is that the tactics of the enemy can be turned to advantage. Those who accept this maxim gain confidence and learn to think about the actual situation long enough, or speedily enough, to work out how to turn adverse situations to suit the purposes of political and military defence.

Brian Hill, of *The Australian*, 28/9/83 writes on progress of that misnomer, 'The Human Rights Commission'. Such organisations are creatures of left pressure groups in a number of western countries. The background to how this organisation was established in Australia has been well documented and should be made public. For present consideration we may quote Mr. Hill:

Racial defamation — 'insulting individuals because, their colour, race descent or ethnic origin' — could soon be a punishable offence.

The people under attack in Australia on a racial and colour basis are the white people. Australians of anglo saxon-celtic background have been the subject of an enormous campaign of slander. Proposals for this new law were put in circulation calling for recommendations to be made to the Attorney General by 15th October, 1983. Amendments have been suggested for inclusion in the Racial Discrimination Act. Mr. Hill reported that the proposals would:

Make it unlawful for a person to publicly utter or publish works which, having regard to all circumstances, are likely to result in hatred, intolerance or violence against a person or persons, or group of persons, distinguished by race or colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

Make it unlawful to publicly insult or abuse an individual or group, or hold that individual or group up to contempt or slander, by reason of their race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

On 27th October, Dame Roma Mitchell, Chairman of that august body advised the public of their confabulations:

In the last eight years one quarter of all complaints under the racial discrimination act have concerned racist propaganda and defamation . . . Despite the sense of hurt and outrage conveyed by these complaints and the division which they generate in the community there is no tried remedy for such complaints and numerous complaints are still received.

In the same way that Socialism is the ultimate in monopoly and socialists are the ones who attack monopolists, Humpty Dumpty said words had the meaning he chose to give them. The architects of such United Nations inspired legislation as the above, together with the Racial Discrimination Act and legis-

lation concerning discrimination against women use words to give themselves names which have no relation at all to what they really mean. The laws and regulations concerning these bureaucratic government organisations are a cynical deception. In a democracy like ours, it is better that these matters be left to open public debate. None the less if a law is a law, words have to be defined as to their true meaning. There is overwhelming evidence of the racial slander of White Australians and misrepresentation of the views of Aboriginals and ethnic minorities in this country. It is well to take full advantage of the gauntlet now that it is to be thrown down in this new form.

That so tolerant a people as the Australians where the charge is made by a puppet of the Soviets, the World Council of Churches and their clients in Australia claiming Australia as "the most racist country in the world" then it can be effectively answered.

Likewise, left penetrated publications like *Newsweek* magazine who play a disgusting role in the psychological war to build up world opinion against Australia can be easily dealt with. The diatribe against Australia by *Newsweek* goes from the bizarre to the ridiculous. The following is a typical lie from the 23rd May, 1983 issue of this American magazine.

Often, the racial hatred is far more overt — and more horrifying. In many parts of rural Australia, 'Shoot em up' is a favourite weekend sport. The rules are simple. Drunken whites ride through country towns firing random gunshots in Aboriginal neighbourhoods. The Aborigines may be killed — but few of the whites go to jail.

In Australia, we know that the above is a complete untruth — but people in other countries do not know this. The lies being spread throughout the world about Australia are part of an ongoing psychological war in which the stakes are high. The expensive mobilisation of poison pens against Australia is not being pursued for some sick joke. It is a game being played for real. In a properly governed country the politicians would answer these lies. It is their responsibility to do so. The politicians are elected to defend the country. It is not being harsh on them to demand that they carry out this elementary and most fundamental duty. The Federal government and opposition are aware of the attacks against Australia. But they are as prudent of danger as rabbits. There is no need to fear standing up against

Australia's detractors. It is simply a question of recognising the proper imperatives and acting upon them. Lies told about Australians being 'racists' is an essential part of the campaign to establish an independent nation by falsely claiming the existence of an oppressed national minority.

The charge of racism is to provide the 'evidence' to rationalise a decision by the United Nations to support recognition of the land rights areas as a separate nation. With the same methods used by Grassby's former department, the Human Rights Commission, is expected to pour out propaganda against Australia. As with Grassby and Co. it is a question of claiming 'numerous complaints' and publishing similar 'charges' in the hope that they can never be answered. As with the inhabitants of Grassby's Community relations Department, those already involved in the Human Rights Commission have demonstrated an incapacity to even understand what the word 'racism' means.

The Marxist recipe of the 'racist' smear being used against Australians is to try and force a proud people with humane values, to wallow in guilt by fostering the illusion of a bigoted Australian population which is demonstrably untrue. Such propaganda can only effect the fainthearted, those who are timid and waverers in positions of responsibility who will not defend Australia's good name. I believe the evidence contained in the following pages including use of the land rights movement to hold up prosperity by sabotaging mining and industrial development will provide the reasons for this estimate and justify a call to action. One task is to bring all political parties into action. Our aims should include supporting the governments of Queensland and Tasmania, together with those politicians throughout the States and the Northern Territory who do speak with commitment in defence of Australia. For those who join in the attack against Australia from within who are rightly called a fifth column, let them be reminded of Machiavelli's words in his *Dialogue on Language*.

Whenever I have had an opportunity of honouring my country, even if this involved me in trouble and danger, I have done it willingly, for a man is under no greater obligation than to his country, he owes his very existence, and later, all the benefits that nature, and fortune offer him, to her. And the nobler ones country the greater the obli-

gation. In fact he who shows himself by thought or deed an enemy of his country deserves the name of parricide . . .

For it is an evil deed to strike ones mother or father for any reason, it necessarily follows that it is still more criminal to savage ones country. You owe her every advantage you have . . . And if this is true (which is most true) I shall never fear to be mistaken in defending her and attacking those persons who seek to rob her of her just repute.

Machiavellis' advice is clear — It is for Australians to use their initiative in their country's defence. An important example is the responsibility of West Australians. A government inquiry seeks to divide the State over land rights. In the name of fictitious sacred sites they want to hold back prosperity by stopping mining and industrial development. As Ray O'Connor, leader of the opposition in Western Australia has said: "The campaign to close down Roxby Downs is a dress-rehearsal for Western Australia".

* See *Fuel Air Explosives for Medium Power*, Stephen J. Rosen & Desmond J. Ball, Australian National University, March, 1977.

Dr. Rosen is a Senior Research Fellow, Department of International Relations, ANU. Dr. Ball is a Research Fellow, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU. This paper will provide an introduction to the study of fuel air explosives (FAE). Their paper also has an excellent bibliography.

CHAPTER ONE

THE SHADOW OF LENIN AND STALIN

1. The involvement of the Communist Party of Australia in pursuing the objective of an independent nation for aboriginals in this country goes back to the early 1920s. The CPA followed the theory of advancing socialism by gaining the leadership of colonial and minority groups first put forward by Lenin and later developed by Stalin.
2. The Second World Congress of the World Communist Organisation headquartered in Moscow, known as the Comintern, stipulated, inter alia, that:

. . . the policy of the Communist International on the National and Colonial questions must be chiefly to bring about a union of the proletarian and working masses of all nations and countries for a joint revolutionary struggle leading to the overthrow of capitalism, without which national equality and oppression cannot be abolished.

and further:

. . . we must carry out a policy of realising the closest union between all national and colonial liberation movements and Soviet Russia . . .

The thesis concluded:

With regard to those states and nationalities where a backward, mainly feudal, patriarchal, or patriarchal-agrarian regime prevails, all Communist parties must give active support to the revolutionary movements of liberation, the form of support to be determined by a study of existing conditions, carried out by the party wherever there is one.

. . . Naturally, a struggle must be carried on against the reactionary mediaeval influences of the clergy, the christian missions, and similar elements . . .

3. The Fourth World Congress of the Comintern (1922), which was attended by representatives of the CPA, put forward the thesis on the "Eastern Question" and laid down, inter alia, that:

The main task common to all national revolutionary movements is to bring about national unity and achieve political independence . . . the Communist International supports all national revolutionary movements against imperialism . . . only a consistent revolutionary line of policy based on the active support of the masses . . . can lead the oppressed masses to victory.

- Concerning the "Tasks of the Proletariat on the Pacific Coast", the policy was set out:

The task of the Communist Parties in the colonial and semi-colonial countries on the Pacific Coast is to conduct an extensive propaganda to explain to the masses the oncoming danger (of war) to call upon them to take up an active struggle for national liberation, and to teach them to regard Soviet Russia as the bulwark of all the oppressed and exploited masses.

- In dealing with immigration and coloured labour, it was suggested that:

. . . the demand must be put forward for raising the wages of coloured workers to the level of white workers . . . In order to carry out these tactics, the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of the countries on the Pacific should gather at a Pan-Pacific Conference in order to work out correct lines of action and to decide on the proper forms of organisation for the purpose of uniting all the proletarians in the races of the Pacific.

4. In 1928 the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, which was also attended by CPA leaders, laid down the "Fundamental Tasks of the Proletariat Dictatorship" with details and specific points:

- (i) *The recognition of the right of all nations, irrespective of race, to complete self-determination.*

- that is, self-determination inclusive of the right of state separation.
- (ii) Wide and determined struggle against the imposition of any kind of limitation and restriction upon any nationality, nation or race. Complete equality for all nations and races.
 - (iii) The Soviet state to guarantee and support with all the resources at its command the national cultures of nations liberated from capitalism while carrying out a consistent proletarian policy in the development of the content of such cultures.
 - (iv) Every assistance to be rendered to the economic, political and cultural growth of the formerly oppressed 'territories', 'dominions' and 'colonies', with the object of transferring them to socialist lines, so that a durable basis may be laid for complete national equality.

5. With regard to backward countries, it was stated:

where there are no wage workers or very few, where the majority of the population still live in tribal conditions, where survivals of primitive, tribal forms still exist, . . . where the primary role of foreign imperialism is that of military occupation and usurpation of land, the central task is to fight for national independence. Victorious national uprisings in these countries may open the way for their direct development towards socialism and their avoiding the stage of capitalism, provided real, powerful assistance is rendered to them by the countries in which the proletarian dictatorship is established,

In confirmation of the theory:

In the colonies where there is no proletariat, the overthrow of the domination of the imperialists implies the establishment of the rule of people's (peasant) Soviets, the confiscation and transfer to the state of foreign enterprises and lands.

6. In addition, it was explained:

Colonial revolutions and movements for national liberation play an extremely important part in the struggle against imperialism and in the struggle for the

conquest of power by the working class. Colonies and semi-colonies are also important in the transition period because they constitute the world rural district in relation to the industrial countries, which function, as it were, as the urban centres of the world. Consequently, the problem of organising socialist world economy . . . is to a large extent, the problem of the relation towards the former colonies of imperialism.

and again:

The Communist Parties must openly recognise the right of the colonies to separation and their right to carry on propaganda for this separation; . . . they must recognise their right of armed defence against imperialism . . . and must advocate and give active support to this defence . . .

When a revolutionary situation is developing, the Party advances certain transitional slogans and partial demands corresponding to the concrete situation; but these demands and slogans must be bent to the revolutionary aim of capturing power and of overthrowing bourgeois capitalist society.

Specific "partial demands" included the following, viz:

- (i) *Complete equality for all nations and races.*
- (ii) *Abolition of all privileges for foreigners.*
- (ii) *The right to organise for workers and peasants.*
- (iv) *Reduction of the working day.*
- (v) *Prohibition of child labour.*

7. In developing these very important decisions at the Fourth and Sixth Comintern World Congresses, the "Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat" was established following conferences which took place in Canton and Sydney in 1926 and 1927. The new organisation's headquarters were established in Sydney. CPA leader J.S. (Jock) Garden was appointed its organiser. Communist influence was then strong enough to gain the backing of the Australian Council of Trade Unions for the new PPTUS. Under CPA control, the new organisation operated in the Pacific region for the Comintern and another Comintern front organisation — the Red International of Labor Unions. Jock Garden edited the *Pan Pacific Worker*, used as a propaganda vehicle for the Comintern's objectives. The statutes of the secretariat held

to all points of the Comintern's platform. The most important being the RILU.

- (i) *To help the oppressed people of the Pacific to liberate themselves from the yoke of Imperialism.*
- (ii) *To organise and carry out joint actions of the exploited and oppressed people against the oppressing Powers.*
- (iii) *To fight against and remove all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide the exploited classes and oppressed peoples to the advantage of the exploiters and oppressors.*

8. The most succinct elaboration of the Comintern's decisions outlined above, together with the work of the PPTU Secretariat as they were applied by the CPA to the aborigines in Australia, were published in the CPA newspaper. *The Worker's Weekly* of 24th September, 1931, in an article headed "Communist Party's Fight for Aborigines: Draft Programme of Struggle Against Slavery", listed fourteen objectives, as follows:

The Communist Party, speaking in the name of white and black workers of Australia, demands:

- (i) *Full and equal rights of all aborigines — economically, socially, and politically — with white races.*
- (ii) *Absolute political freedom for aborigines and half-castes; right to membership in, and right to organise, political, economic and cultural organisations, 'mixed' or aboriginal. Right to participate in demonstrations and public affairs. Right to leave Australia as full citizens.*
- (iii) *Removal of all colour restrictions on aborigines or half-castes, in professions, sports, etc. Aboriginal intellectuals, school teachers, etc., not to be prevented from practising because of the 'colour line'.*
- (iv) *Cancellation of all licences to employ aborigines without pay. Cancellation of all indentures and forced labour conditions from aborigines, and payment at full wages for all time worked.*

- (v) Prohibition of slave and forced labour, whether through the APB, police, indentures, missions, or otherwise, and compensation for all previously employed.
- (vi) Unconditional release from goal of all aborigines or half-castes, and no further arrests until aboriginal juries can hear and decide cases.
- (vii) Abolition of Aborigines Protection Boards (APB) — Capitalism's slave recruiting agencies and terror organisations against aborigines and half-castes.
- (viii) Absolute prohibition of the kidnapping of aboriginal children by the APB, whether to hire them out as slaves, place them in 'missions', gaols or 'correction' homes.
- (ix) Full and unrestricted right of aboriginal and half-caste parents to their children, without living in constant fear that the APB or mission stations will kidnap them to send into slavery.
- (x) Aboriginal children to be permitted to attend public and high schools and sit for all examinations.
- (xi) Liquidation of all missions and so-called homes for aborigines, as these are part of the weapons being used to exterminate the aboriginal race by segregating the sexes and sending the young girls into slavery.
- (xii) Full right of the aborigines to develop native culture. Right to establish their own schools, train their own teachers, for the children of the aborigines and half-castes. The Australian Government to make available sums of money for such purposes, to be paid into and controlled by committees comprised solely of aborigines and half-castes.
- (xiii) Unemployed aborigines to be paid sums not less than other workers as unemployment allowance. Employed workers to have the 7-hour day, 5-day week, with pay at the same rates as other races.
- (xiv) The handing over to the aborigines of large

tracts of watered and fertile country, with towns, seaports, railways, roads, etc., to become one or more independent aboriginal states or republics. The handing back to the aborigines of all Central, Northern and North West Australia to enable the aborigines to develop their native pursuits. These aboriginal republics to be independent of Australian or other foreign powers. To have the right to make treaties with foreign powers, including Australia, establish their own army, governments, industries, and in every way be independent of imperialism.

Workers, intellectuals, humanitarians, scientists, anti-imperialists, fight for these demands for the aboriginal race. Prevent Capitalism exterminating this race through bare-faced murder or slavery.

Struggle for the aborigines against Australian Imperialism!

*Workers and oppressed peoples of all lands, unite!
Smash Imperialism!*

Clause xiv of this basic document set down the objectives of dividing Australia by separating areas to be ceded to aboriginals from the rest of Australia. This is how instructions from the Comintern were applied to the situation of the Australian aboriginals. Australia's indigenous peoples were to be described as a colonial people to be liberated from "imperialism". Australia was to be part of the colonial front; with the CPA acting as the agent of the Comintern to organise the aborigines "to fight for national independence". The line of action was laid down at the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, the Soviet peoples (peasant) referred to by the Congress were the blueprint for the "independent aboriginals or republics" mentioned in clause xiv.

9. The strategic objective of the CPA for the breaking up of Australia as the programme for the aborigines was to be achieved on humanitarian and "anti-imperialist" lines. A broad "front" under the leadership of assisting a so-called people's movement by an oppressed colonial people's movement.
10. Whilst there was no change in actual policy, the Party

altered its emphasis following the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern in 1935. The above programme continued to be official policy throughout the 1930s although backed by little activity. This was due to the new international situation. The Soviet government called on the faithful to direct their main work in international affairs towards "collective security" to oppose fascism and to promote the "united front" against Nazi Germany. The objects set at the Sixth Congress were never abandoned, but the change of emphasis is notable in all CPA publications. A quiet approach to "imperialism" was continued until the end of the Second World War. The CPA followed every twist and turn of policy and propaganda as initiated by the Comintern and the Soviet government.

CHAPTER TWO

REFERENDUMS MUST BE PROMOTED – MORE CENTRALISED POWER TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

11. In 1944 the CPA commenced more open activity on the aboriginal question. The Party's theoretical journal, the *Communist Review*, for March of that year carried an article by Frank Russell supporting a Federal Government referendum which sought a transfer of certain State powers, including aboriginal affairs, to the Commonwealth. Mr. Russell discussed the history of "capitalist civilisations" in Australia and its effect on the aborigines. He stated the CPA policy:

... must be framed to prevent and offset the effects of civilisation on the tribalised natives, as well as rehabilitating the detribalised full-bloods. Such a policy requires a centralised authority, which can be brought about by giving the required powers to the present Federal government.
12. In tune with the Russell article, the future president of the "native Rights and Welfare League of Western Australia" contributed a number of articles describing the nature of aboriginal society. These pieces appeared in the *Communist Review* in June, 1944 and thereafter. Dr. Jolly called for the "economic rehabilitation" of all aboriginals, both urban and tribal. He stressed that they should be a separate race, despite the nature of Australian society.
13. In September, 1944, under cover of the name "Djulama" an article was penned in the *Communist Review* attacking the work of missionaries and government officials among the

aboriginals. The author claimed:

We must realise that the whole destiny of our aboriginal comrades is bound up with the class struggle which is being waged throughout the world . . . We must arouse public opinion and turn the spotlight of publicity on all aspects of the aboriginal problem. Pressure must be put on the Government to do something beyond talking.

14. In August, 1945 the CPA held its Fourteenth National Congress where they dealt with the "Freedom for Oppressed Peoples" and the resolution declared:

The Communist Party stands for the full application of the Atlantic Charter to these peoples, for democratically elected governments, for full freedom to organise in trade unions, peasant organisations, and political parties, and for measures to raise the deplorably low standard of living . . . Australia should set an example to the world by a rapid advance in the treatment of all sections of the Aborigines.

15. Tom Wright, the former Federal Secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, had a special responsibility to filter the CPA's aboriginal policies into the union movement. Wright was a member of the CPA Central Committee. He had long experience in Party activity and was much versed in Marxist doctrine. I never knew him very well, because he was stationed in Sydney while I lived in Melbourne. After I finished speaking on aboriginal issues at a union conference in about 1956, he called me aside and told me I was "confused" — a party definition to describe someone who does not understand policy. In February, 1947 Wright delivered a report to the Central Committee titled "Fight for Aborigines". His report was published in the *Communist Review* for April, 1947. He pursued the past attacks by the CPA on Australian governments, missions, police, and settlers for their handling of aboriginal affairs. His argument was:

In the place of the aborigine many of them (officials) see or hope to see this substantial half-caste population. This is another aspect of Government policy . . . The authorities take away the half-castes . . . to bring them up as 'useful citizens', in other words to

make them useful for the station owners.

The CPA had always opposed assimilation of aborigines into the community at large. Assimilation would mean that they could not be described as an "oppressed colonial people". Unless the aborigines are placed in an "apartheid" position, it would be extremely difficult for the Party to exploit them for revolutionary aims. The aborigines have to be kept separate to be part of the "anti-imperialist" campaign. Wright sets out this point:

In our work we have endeavoured to impress on our members, and others who are working for the Aborigines, that the problem of . . . half-castes . . . is not the Aborigine question at all. One of the demands of the Party is that the terms 'Aborigine', 'Aboriginal' and 'native' . . . should not be applied to persons of mixed blood.

He put forward special demands for those of mixed blood:

. . . is absolutely correct and we must also demand special measures for rehabilitation and assistance . . . For the Aborigine the main demands must be for ownership of their hereditary lands for each of the tribes, inviolable reserves, medical services, various forms of assistance to develop economic activities under their own control, etc., as set out in our programme.

By this argument the CPA claimed people of mixed blood were a "reserve of the proletariat", and an oppressed minority who should be provided with special benefits. With such a programme the CPA was able to link up the demands for persons of mixed blood with "civil liberties". The full bloods were to be treated as a separate race in continued accordance with the line worked out in 1931. As an "oppressed colonial people" they could be used to fight for self determination by means of eventually establishing a separate nation. The slogans "anti-colonial" and "anti-imperialism" were used to promote the claims for land rights.

16. Communist theory defines the "United Front" as an achievement where Communists can secure unity on specific aims with ALP members and non-Communist trade unionists. The "People's Front" means when they can broaden their

activities to rope in people outside the ranks of organised labour. The "People's Front" when related to the "anti-imperialist" claims for aboriginals particularly refers to the use of churches and non-Labor politicians. How this system works will be understood by examining statements by Tom Wright. He discussed the support of the North Australian Workers Union for aborigines on strike in the Northern Territory during 1947. The Sheet Metal Workers Union demanded a Royal Commission "to enquire into the position of the full-blood aborigine population and to make recommendations for ensuring its survival and development". The scope of the enquiry was to take into account:

- (i) *The numbers and distribution of the Aborigines according to tribe, and the location of the territory of each tribe.*
- (ii) *The best area of each tribe's territory to be made an inviolable reserve of the tribe with full legal ownership of the land and its minerals and other resources.*
- (iii) *The establishment of special native courts, with a new approach to native defendants, based on consideration of native laws and customs.*
- (iv) *The organisation of a complete medical service for the Aborigines.*

17. A CPA report on the work of the Central Committee between the Fourteenth Congress held in 1945 and the Fifteenth Congress of 1948, praised the work of "a Communist, Don McLeod" for his organisation of strike action among aborigines in Western Australia. The report also discussed a strike of aborigines in the Northern Territory. "The Party has throughout championed the cause of the aborigines". Communists are able to make use of any strike for political purposes no matter how genuine the issues might be. The report concluded:

Comrade T. Wright, CP member, was responsible for having the Sheet Metal Workers' Union adopt a resolution which stated a policy similar to that of the Central Committee: 'That a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the position of the full-blood aboriginal population and to make recommendations for ensuring its survival and development'.

18. The importance of the "Peoples Front" can be diagnosed by reading the report of the CPA General Secretary Lance Sharkey as it was published following its delivery to the Fifteenth Congress in May, 1948 ("For Australia, Prosperous and Independent"). Sometimes reports are delivered separately on particular fields of Party activity and then included under the heading of the "Peoples Front". To the initiated this makes it clear how "broad" is the campaign. "Broad" means the Party members involving others to do the Party's work. The "People's Front" means the campaign is "broader" than the "United Front". Sharkey said the "People's Front" should be seen as "the key to the successful leadership of the masses . . ." His report in the *Communist Review*, April, 1948, stated that:

The major task that confronts the Party in the present situation is to develop the mass struggles of the working class and of the people, to develop all kinds of movements of the people with the object of laying the basis for the People's Front in Australia.

The Party must organise all kinds of mass action, struggles around the everyday needs of the masses, in the course of which we must establish committees representing the various sections of the people engaged in these struggles . . .

On the basis of these various activities in which the Communists engage we must build organisations that will permit of the launching of the People's Front in Australia.

In layman's language this means Communist work among aboriginals had become part of the general CPA activity to develop the "People's Front" which Sharkey asserted ". . . must, therefore, be built also in the countryside, promoting and embodying the firm alliance of the working class with the rural poor".

19. CPA dicta holds that Australia is both a colony of Imperialist Great Britain and the United States and at the same time an imperialist country itself, holding the aboriginal colonial people in oppression. Aborigines, full bloods and mixed bloods, are part of the "rural poor". The full bloods are supposed to be the "oppressed colonial people" and the mixed bloods are the "reserve of the proletariat".

They are expected to combine together in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence "against the penetration of American imperialism".

CHAPTER THREE

THE PARTY CAN CHANGE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY

20. The CPA's perspectives towards the aborigines are made obvious by J.C. (Jack) Henry from a speech he made to a conference of Communist Parties from countries within the British Empire in 1947. The views expressed by Henry were published in the *Communist Review* for May, 1947. The CPA was working:

. . . to change the present foreign policy of Australia and help end the policy of Mr. Bevin, which does not serve the interests of the Australian or British people, replace it with a democratic attitude to the peoples of other lands and to assist on the basis of common interests the suppressed peoples in Empire countries to win democratic self-determination . . .

The Australian Labor Movement has some special responsibilities in regard to the peoples within Australian territory. These responsibilities relate to the aboriginal people of Australia, the people of the Torres Strait Islands, of Papua and of the Mandate of New Guinea.

21. As at the present time, Communists have previously made use of the name of aboriginals to sabotage Australian defence. Between 1946 and 1947 the CPA campaigned vigorously against the establishment of a rocket range in Central Australia. Communist arguments were that the rocket range was part of a plan:

. . . to make Australia a strategic base of (USA) imperialism in its struggle against the peaceful demo-

cratic advance of the peoples of Europe and the Soviet Union . . . and an advanced base . . . against the National Independence Movements and struggles of the colonial peoples for democratic self-determination.

The Communist Party had a "Science Committee" which was used to develop and promote public policy, as Communist and left wing scientists today will use the title "scientist", no matter what their qualifications, to promote scare stories about uranium mining, insecticides etc. The campaign against the rocket range was in part made through claims that the rocket range would have adverse effects on aboriginal health. As part of the "United Front", some unions were drawn into opposing the rocket range. The Labor government of the day took action to stop sabotage of the defence projected by introducing the "Approved Defence Projects Bill" (1947).

22. The Victorian CPA newspaper *Guardian* of 3rd April, 1947 told of a "Rocket Range Protest Meeting" held on 2nd April, 1947 in Melbourne. A long list of speakers were reported as opposing the government's plan. A resolution was carried "declaring that the rocket range violated the policy of the United Nations on native races, and urging that the project should be abandoned". A further resolution was carried condemning "the range as a great disservice to world peace, and also demanded that all projects of this nature should be scrapped by the Federal Government". Among the "United Front" speakers at the conference were Mrs. Doris Blackburn, MHR, and Dr. Charles Duguid, together with Bill Onus, then President of the "Australian Aborigines' League". Dr. Duguid declared "the northern portion of the aboriginal reserve which was to be taken over consisted of rich country which was coveted by big pastoral interests". Mrs. Blackburn claimed the rocket range "violated the spirit of the Atlantic Charter". Bill Onus said: "More money should be available for aboriginal welfare, instead of rocket ranges". The Sydney based Communist newspaper, *Tribune* of 7th July, 1948, expressed its pleasure in reporting Dr. Duguid, who had said after receiving the CPA congress resolution on aborigines: "Everything covered by (the CPA) resolution had been advocated by me for years . . .". Dr. Duguid was not a member of the Communist Party. By

linking the ideas of non-Communists to those of the Marxists, the CPA is able to dovetail its revolutionary programme into the reformist demands of other people. By the latter means, the "United Front" and the "People's Front" is established. People like Dr. Duguid already had established policies they believed to be in the interests of aboriginals which were later adopted by the Communists. Communists are thus able to take over the leadership of existing organisations and to create new front organisations of their own. Often they will put up non-Communists as the officials of the front organisations. By techniques of leadership they can control the organisation by those known as the "backroom boys" who exist in all political parties.

23. Through Tom Wright, the CPA reported its policy for tribal aborigines in the *Communist Review* for April, 1949:

. . . should not be deprived of any more of their land
. . . they should be given complete ownership and control of the land and all mineral, timber and other resources which should become the collective property of the tribe.

While advancing CPA strategy to use land rights claims as the device to stop mining of minerals and other free enterprise initiatives, Wright voiced disapproval of the government's policy of assimilation. He said the tribes "must be treated as social units". As I have related in my book *Red Over Black*, the Communist Party created confusion within the minds of Party members over the way they tried to teach us that the aboriginal race should maintain its homogeneity and racial purity while advocating their various versions of multi-culturalism and, in particular the encouragement of mass Asian migration and the miscegenation of Asians and whites to create some kind of new race in Australia. The Dr. Strangelove theories of the CPA on eliminating white races was the cause of many members leaving the Party. More would have left the Party over this issue, but not knowing how determined the Party leadership has been in this objective, they, like myself, never took the matter seriously. We did not understand military strategy and the techniques of psychological war. How Communists use "refugees" as a preliminary to invasion was unknown to us. I would suggest that in the case of land rights as discussed in this paper, the

Communist press and theoretical documents of the period from the 1920s to the present to illustrate with what energy they have opposed white migration, including white refugees from Rhodesia, while strongly advocating Asian and coloured migration as part of their mad scheme to take over Australia. I do not blame people for not believing some of the bizarre plans of the revolutionaries. That is why I recommend the original sources should be studied. It will be found that Communists are the greatest "racists" of all. Communist attitudes towards immigration are quite different to the tolerance that has been shown in the past by other Australians.

24. Referring to mixed-bloods, Wright wrote that the CPA policy was that they should be treated differently from full-bloods: "All Acts and Ordinances relating to aborigines should be excluded from them". He added: "the Party resolution at the (15th) Congress raised this demand as a concrete means for eliminating racial discrimination against half-castes". In adopting policies already worked out by non-Communists, he called for more housing and technical training, so as "to make up to some extent for their lost opportunities". His report concluded:

... should ensure that there will be a sufficient number of Party members in all States and districts conversant with all aspects of the problem and able to initiate and lead activity which will defeat the Labor and Liberal proponents of racialism in Australia, rescue our Aborigine people from extinction and secure full equality of social rights for the mixed blood section of our population. Success in destroying racialism in Australia will advance the struggle for defeating the racialism practised against the peoples of Asia, under the slogan of White Australia.

25. In August, 1951, the CPA held its Sixteenth National Congress where the direction of future activity was set out in the *Communist Review*, for July, 1951:

The treatment of the Australian Aborigines by Australian capitalism is a blot on the fair name of our nation . . . The peoples of New Guinea and Papua, of Fiji and other islands face, at the hands of the exploiting classes, the same danger of ruthless exploitation

and extermination meted out to the Australian Aborigines. It is the duty of Australian democracy to safeguard these native peoples from destruction at the hands of the imperialists and 'colonisers'.

Justice must be done to the Australian Aborigines. In the Northern Territory and adjacent areas tribal lands must be made secure for the surviving tribes and every aid extended them to develop their own life and culture. Full citizen rights must be extended to non-tribal aborigines.

26. As has been the continuing practice of Communists, manipulation of aboriginal organisations has been connected with so-called "peace" movements, anti-defence, disarmament propaganda, and the "anti-imperialist" Party line. The further development of this strategy was launched on the international scene in a Comintern Declaration of 1947. According to the Soviet Communist Party the projections which was followed by the international Communist movement, the world was divided into two camps. The USA was supposed to be leading the forces "striving for war"; while the Soviet Union was allegedly heading "the anti-imperialist democratic camp", pursuing "world peace". In my book *Australia At Stake*, I have explained how those of us who were members of the Communist Party at this time were brain-washed into accepting this false picture of the world. The CPA used the aboriginals to promote this lie campaign while supporting the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. With slightly varying arguments, full blood and mixed blood aboriginals were being used to build the "People's Movement" for the "People's Front" to be led by the CPA. The Party slogan was for "the defence of national independence and democratic liberty" for Australia. Under this heading the CPA organised "anti-imperialist" and "peace" campaigns. Within the trade unions the same propaganda efforts were used for the "United Front". Numerous other community organisations were established or penetrated to enlarge CPA areas of influence for the campaign. Today parallel methods are used to mislead the Australian people about uranium mining, conservation and environmental issues.
27. In 1951 the CPA gained control of strikes by aborigines in

Darwin demanding better clothing and food. The "North Australian Workers Union", then under Party control, supported the strikes. The CPA *Guardian* newspaper of 1st February, 1951, reported: "Many Victorian trade unions have sent strong protests . . . against jail sentences imposed on Darwin aboriginal strike leaders". The *Guardian* said: "the brand of 'illegality' placed on these aboriginal demands shows that the exploiting class will fight to the last ditch to keep Australia's fine aboriginal race in slavery". Aboriginals have never been kept in slavery, which is beside the point. Communist reasons for supporting the strike are made clear by the following fiction:

It is also a warning that Menzies will deny the right to strike, and the right to picket, from 'white' Australian workers also if he is able to smash their trade unions with the Crimes Act and the Communist Party Dissolution Act.

In 1952 the "Australian Council of Civil Liberties" published a booklet titled *Not Slaves, Not Citizens*. The CPA used this publicity as part of a propaganda drive. According to the publication, the condition "of the Australian aborigines in the Northern Territory" was as set out in the above title, with a recommended programme of action claiming full citizenship rights, health benefits, social services, etc., together with facilities for aborigines on reserves "to develop their own cultural and economic life".

28. In 1954, the CPA when calling for "working class unity" to fight "the anti-national policy of the ruling class" issued another policy directive through an unsigned article in the *Communist Review* for September of that year. The article described aboriginal pastoral workers, stating that the "progressive forces in Australia, led by the working class, have also done much to save the aborigines from final extermination . . ." The article said:

The idea that the aborigines are still living as hunters and collectors has led firstly to an incorrect appreciation of the position of the aborigines as a national minority. Today, the great mass of the aborigines, full-bloods and half-castes, do not live in tribes, but on the outskirts and in the slums of big towns, on cattle-stations, and on Government and Mission settlements

. . . a new process of national consolidation is taking place . . . the old tribal identity is being replaced by new ties arising from common residence, common awareness of themselves as racially and culturally distinct, and, above all, from consciousness of subjection to a common oppression.

A further assertion made was:

The greater number of aborigines today sell their labour-power on farms or cattle stations . . . these aborigines are workers, not nomadic hunters and collectors. It is the mass of the aboriginal population — the aboriginal workers and semi-proletarians — who should receive our attention in the first place, and our particular assistance should go to these most advanced workers who are already moving into action.

Party members were then told the line to be followed:

. . . fight against all attempts to split the aboriginal people (into full-bloods and mixed bloods) . . . and struggle for unity of all aborigines, whatever their physical make-up.

In considering aboriginal strikes in Port Hedland and Darwin, it was suggested that the strikes:

. . . have shown that the urban and rural workers constitute the most advanced and militant section of the aboriginal people, ready to fight in defence of their own interests.

With the result that:

. . . a correct Party leadership and co-operation from the white working class will lead to much wider mobilisation of these allies in the development of powerful struggle against capitalism, the common enemy.

Methods of administering reserves should be changed.

Governments and missions were not doing the job properly:

. . . from a policy based on the preservation of tribalism to one of the most rapid social advancement of the aboriginal people and encouragement of the new processes of national consolidation; from a policy which accepts the less obvious segregationist and racist approach of the ruling class to one based on the understanding of the national developments amongst the aborigines and the smashing of all obstacles to

aboriginal unity.

In conclusion the article said:

A policy orientated on the mobilisation of the aboriginal people . . . requires much closer contact with the aboriginal people, a searching-out of those issues which the aborigines themselves are seriously concerned about and ready to fight on . . . Our basic demands for the aboriginal ownership of reserves, the ending of discriminatory laws and the extension of full civic rights to the aborigines, and the rapid raising of their living, education, and health standards must be carried forward not solely by general agitation, but by struggle around day-to-day issues . . . Such a re-orientation of policy will bring into the struggle against capitalism thousands of powerful and militant allies . . . Such a policy will also inspire the people of colonial countries in their struggles for national liberation and strengthen their friendly relations with the Australian working-class.

29. Those who were knowledgeable about Party policy towards aborigines recognised an important change in emphasis. No longer were the aborigines to be divided into two groups. Where the CPA had a separate policy for mixed and full bloods, "proletarian and semi-proletarian workers" to be mobilised by the Party and the unions "in struggle against the common exploiter of white worker and aborigine . . .", full bloods and those of aboriginal descent were now a single national group. With the support of the unions and left sections of the labor movement, the CPA was to lead this "reserve of the proletariat". The aborigines were no longer just described as an "oppressed colonial people". They had become an "oppressed national minority", "racially and culturally distinct", possessed of their own class composition. With more aborigines obtaining jobs and therefore members of the "proletariat", the CPA thought they should be categorised as coming within the responsibility of organised labour under CPA direction. However, the aborigines were to be kept as a separate group to be identified as part of "the struggle against capitalism — the common enemy". By these means aborigines can be used to hold up mining and industrial development. To be instruments of the

left controlled ecology machine was fine tuned to what it is today. Apart from hysterical and misleading propaganda about make-believe dangers of uranium mining "the oppressed aboriginal minority" are made out to be the victims of the mining industry. The CPA platform of "aboriginal ownership of reserves" along with the natural resources coming from the earth has provided the structure of the present day propaganda slogan "Land Rights — Not Uranium". With clergymen and Labor politicians used as "front" spokespeople for the original CPA design, the facade of respectability has been established. To go back to the policy of 1931 we now hear the public debate concerning "self governing communities in Northern Australia".

CHAPTER FOUR

THE ANTI FREE ENTERPRISE MINING OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

30. The CPA's policy towards aborigines was still to tie them to the Soviet Union as the leader of the "anti-colonial struggle". The aborigines were subjects of the "national liberation programme" sponsored by the Soviet government. Through these activities the name of aborigines had continued use for CPA "peace" and "United Front" activities. When Lance Sharkey suggests "the movements for Asian freedom are more and more being led by the Communist Parties . . ." he pictures the CPA as having the same leadership role for aborigines in Australia. (*The Communist Review* for June, 1954). For propaganda and operational purposes, the CPA emphasised that the aborigines were an "oppressed national minority" and a "reserve of the proletariat". This separateness from the white population was of vital tactical significance. They were there to be exploited in the "United Front" and "anti-imperialism" campaigns of the CPA.
31. From 1955 the CPA press gave publicity to any incident possible relating to aborigines. This publicity followed an appeal to the Central Committee by the West Australian CPA Secretary, Sam Aarons (*Tribune* 19th January, 1955), describing alleged colour prejudice, calling for trade union financial and political assistance, protests to be organised against any case where aboriginals were evicted from houses; "historical" information; criticisms of governments for not being quick enough to implement policies of "full rights to native people . . ."; charges that ". . . wealthy

squatters, pastoral companies and mining monopolists are furious at the advances made towards equal pay, education and other reforms"; charges of "intrigue among public figures in Western Australia . . . to smash Don McLeod, white leader of the aboriginal co-operative in the Pilbara". (*Tribune*, 26th October, 1955). Support for strikes by aboriginals; condemnation of licences being issued to pastoralists to employ aboriginals; promotion of work on aboriginal programmes by CPA-led unions like the Seamen's Union, Waterside Workers Federation and the Miners' Federation. The call was for full citizenship rights for aboriginals. The *West Australian Tribune* of 28th September, 1955, made use of an official report announcing there was a shortage of aboriginal labour in the Kimberley area of Western Australia. It was asserted:

. . . the main blow against the squattocracy can be delivered by the growth of organised trade unionism — a task for the whole trade union movement. With labour scarce in the district, there is ample scope for collective bargaining and organised action against bosses . . .

32. In May, 1955, the Seventeenth National CPA Congress re-endorsed the Sixteenth National Congress programme for the peoples of Papua, New Guinea, Fiji, and the Australian aboriginals. In 1956 the Waterside Workers' Federation issued a call for "full civil rights for aborigines in the Warburton Aboriginal Reserve in W.A." The 23rd January, 1957, issue of *Tribune* reported on the growing use of the "United Nations Association", which it had heavily infiltrated, to build up the project of international interference in Australian affairs by asking the United Nations to "investigate the inhuman treatment of Australian aborigines". Renewed attempts were made to use the aborigines for the CPA disarmament programme by claims that the plight of aborigines was exacerbated by weapons tests in Central Australia. An article in the *Tribune* of 30th January, 1957 said "if one million pounds less had been spent on the rocket range and used instead to help the aborigines, Australia would have more to be proud of". The Warburton Reserve dispute was used to appeal for support to the aborigines by the labour movement. The call was issued for the

"Communist Party organisations and members to increase their activity around this programme".

33. A "Save the Aborigines Committee" was established in Adelaide in February, 1957, to spear-head the campaign throughout Australia. The objectives included the now well-established protests against mining. Concessions to allow mining should not be allowed. Allegations were made that mining was taking place "on some of the natives' best land" in West and South Australia. The *Guardian* of 7th February, 1957 joined in the fray "... in the protest against the government's flagrant disregard of natives' welfare in the interests of international, American dominated monopoly which is getting a grip on this country". The *Tribune* of 27th February, 1957 publicised the discovery of bauxite deposits in Cape York Peninsula. "American-Australian monopolies are moving into the aboriginal reserves on the western side of Cape York Peninsula". According to *Tribune*, "Any minerals found in those areas . . . belong to the aborigines and they must be developed by the government in the interests of the nation generally and the aboriginals in particular". The real campaign is to stop mining altogether. If royalties are to be paid the demand for royalties is to be so great that mining in Australia would become uncompetitive with the countries who do not pay royalties.

34. Publicity against mining and allegations about aboriginal exploitation gained considerable publicity during 1957 and 1958. The most active organisations were:

Aborigine Advancement League (Victoria)

Aborigine Advancement League (South Australia)

Council for Aborigine Rights (Victoria)

Aborigine-Australian Fellowship (New South Wales)

Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement

The above organisations were not Communist Party fronts. Only a few CPA members had penetrated them. Those of us in the CPA were told that these organisations were "confused" and needed leadership from Communist Party members. At the suggestion of the Communist Party I became active in the Aboriginal Advancement League. I addressed a considerable number of public meetings together with Pastor Doug Nichols. Pastor Nichols was the best known spokesman of Victorian Aborigines. He was

later appointed governor of South Australia by the Don Dunstan Labor government.

35. The *Tribune* of 26th March, 1958 announced the convening of the "Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement" following a conference of State aboriginal welfare groups which had met in February, 1958 at Adelaide. The conference had made a plea for "integration" of aborigines on the basis of "equality" and against "assimilation" which would allegedly mean the wiping out of the aboriginal race. The aboriginals were entitled to maintain their racial identity. This is another type of Communist propaganda. No one in Australia wanted the aborigines to give away their identity or racial pride. However, the Communist Party would run a campaign in support of the aborigines to maintain their right to their identity when there was really nothing to campaign about. The Aborigine Australian Fellowship of New South Wales proposed a petition which called for the Federal Government to take out clauses 51 and 127 from the Constitution so as to allow the Federal Government to take over responsibility for aboriginal affairs. Being a part of CPA policy, this demand was linked together by the CPA with its "anti-monopoly" and "anti-US imperialism"; and especially with the Party's objections to alienation of aboriginal reserves for mining exploration, and in support of the CPA "anti-nuclear testing" efforts. As a special demand the CPA advocated a social services programme for the aborigines. While aborigines are now paid social service benefits in excess of white people, Communist propaganda states the aboriginals are discriminated against. This, even though an unemployed aborigine with a wife and two children receives more in social service benefits than an unskilled factory worker employed for 40 hours a week (after tax is taken out).
36. The Eighteenth National Congress of the CPA in April, 1958 again endorsed earlier policies for the aborigines and issued an appeal which was published in the *Guardian* on 16th October, 1958:

The Communist Party calls upon the Australian working class to defend the Australian aborigines — to campaign to extend to them the rights of citizenship, to ensure to them adequate land, to preserve the

remaining tribal lands, to prevent racial discrimination, to ensure adequate housing, health, education and training facilities, and to allow them to decide on their own national development.

37. In 1958 the CPA accelerated its press coverage alleging discrimination against the aborigines. The CPA front organisation "The Union of Australian Women" became active in the CPA campaign supporting aboriginal "rights" in the campaign for unity with the "Aborigine Australian Fellowship of N.S.W." The Federal Minister for Territories was attacked in the *Tribune* of 10th September, 1958, because of statements in support of "assimilation". The CPA attacked his views which did not:

... harmonize with the experience of Socialist countries. The Soviet Union and China have rescued and developed into autonomous nations peoples who had been forced by previous regimes into a position comparable to that of our Aborigines.

The above statement illustrates the development of CPA policy towards the aborigines with the perspective of separate nationhood.

38. A declaration was issued in January, 1959 appealing for complete citizenship rights for all aborigines by a number of Melbourne people, including Shirley Andrews, a CPA member, and Dr. Barry Christopher, another CPA member who was active in aboriginal affairs but often criticised in Party circles for having "non-revolutionary" attitudes towards the aborigine "question". A pamphlet was issued by a branch of "the United Nations Organisation" in Queensland, entitled *The Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders of Queensland*. The booklet had a combined authorship including Dr. Alistair Campbell. The publication announced CPA policy towards the aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. A conference was convened in March of the "Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement". The conference condemned the Federal government's policy towards aboriginals. The CPA used its press to promote a great deal of publicity concerning the aboriginal artist Albert Namitjira. In 1961 the CPA front organisation, "The New Theatre" in Brisbane, produced a play about Namitjira, by Nance MacMillan, called "The Painter". At the same time

CPA penetration increased in a number of aboriginal organisations.

30. The "State Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders" combined with the "Union of Australian Women" and other CPA front organisations in Queensland. The CPA "peace" fronts became more active in the general campaign. The "State Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders" was established in 1958, its objectives being to work for the achievement of social and political equality for aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders as part of the Australian community. Local "groups" of the Aboriginal Advancement League were formed throughout Victoria and the League launched a fund for the "Defence for Aborigines". The fund was to help in "the legal battle for citizenship for aborigines" (*Guardian* 22nd January, 1959). The above organisation was independent of the CPA, although as stated above, as a union official I spoke at a number of public meetings together with the aboriginal Pastor Doug Nichols in support of the League's objects. It was noticeable how different Doug Nichols and the other League officials were from the CPA members who were active in promoting aboriginal demands. The CPA members were "artificial" in their approach, compared with the genuinely reformist spokesmen for the League.

CHAPTER FIVE

OPPOSITION TO MINING IS ALSO TO ESTABLISH APARTHEID

40. In July, 1960, the "Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders Advancement League" held a conference in Cairns, Queensland, from which they issued a "Declaration of Rights of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islands People". Alec Bacon, State Secretary of the CPA, spoke at the conference (*Guardian*, 11th August, 1960). He made strong attacks on the Queensland government and its policies towards aborigines. The conference declared, inter alia, that the aboriginal and island people on settlements and mission areas should be given the land areas, including the natural resources, as their own property. Self government was to coincide with complete ownership. Most other points in the declaration were also in complete agreement with the CPA programme.
41. As part of increased activity in Queensland, a branch of the "Aborigines Advancement League" was formed in 1960. The League's policy highlighted equal citizenship rights for aborigines; increased standards of living, social service benefits, equal pay; compulsory and free education for non-tribal aboriginals together with "the absolute retention of all remaining reserves, with native communal or individual ownership".
42. In December, 1960, a meeting of 81 Communist Parties was held in Moscow. The conference brought up to date the international policy concerning the Australian aboriginals. (See the Communist textbook *But Now We Want the Land Back*, by Hannah Middleton, New Age Publishing Co., 111

Sussex Street, Sydney. Hannah Middleton is an official of the Soviet protege "The Socialist Party of Australia", which is a breakaway from the Communist Party of Australia. The SPA is now working together with the CPA and the Communist Party (Marxist Leninist) the pro-Chinese breakaway Communist Party for the achievement of their combined objective of an independent nation for aborigines in Australia). I have dealt with the 1969 Moscow conference and Middleton's dissertation in another forthcoming book, *The Eleventh Hour*. The Moscow statement, inter alia, treated with "colonialism" the "national liberation revolutions" in Africa, the Far East and other target areas. The meeting asserted that "The complete collapse of colonialism is imminent . . ."

The peoples of the colonial countries win their independence both through armed struggle and by non-military methods, depending on the specific conditions in the country concerned;

and that:

This Meeting expressed solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania who are carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism.

And further:

All the socialist countries and the international working-class and communist movement see it as their duty to render the fullest moral and material assistance to the peoples fighting to free themselves from imperialist and colonial tyranny.

The CPA considered itself the "vanguard" of the "struggle" against "US Imperialism" and "colonialism" as part of the world revolution. Revolutionary activity was applied to Australia by the "progressive forces" in opposition to the US government, including in its particular revolutionary task involving the aborigines in the "struggle" against the Federal and State Governments in Australia.

As a result we have seen the linking of campaigns allegedly for aborigines with "anti-monopoly" propaganda; the CPA publicity that aborigines should be given total ownership of reserves and what can be claimed as tribal lands to have full mineral rights (which in Communist strategy means the ability to stop all mining and industrial

development). Opposition to mining is not restricted to hold back prosperity in Australia; it is to stop 'assimilation'. Industrial development and mining in areas inhabited by aboriginals would mean their sharing in the new gained wealth through jobs and the opportunities associated with the growth of new towns which eventually provide better hospitals, schools and other amenities. Aboriginals are entitled to their racial identity. When Australian governments have advocated assimilation, it was never meant that aborigines should breed themselves out of existence as a race. Aborigines have the right to choose any lifestyle they so wish. When Communists oppose assimilation and call for separate development, it is because they want land rights areas with aborigines separated from industrial development. With land rights areas remaining undeveloped and aborigines seeking to return to the "old ways" it fits in better with their picture of a separate nation. By this means it is easier to make calls to the United Nations for recognition of land rights areas as a separate nation. Alternatively, it assists the strategy of unilaterally declaring land rights areas a separate nation. The next step is the establishment of their own 'army' as recommended in the *Workers Weekly* for 24th September, 1931. The separate army can be called in from outside in the same manner as the Marxist Mugabe Government has done in Zimbabwe by inviting in Asian troops from North Korea. Make no mistake this is what it is all about. The *Communist Review* (March, 1961) with the author being identified only with the initials S.M. essayed on "The Struggle for Emancipation of the Australian Aborigines". The author wrote:

The quickening of the great struggle being waged by the coloured people everywhere makes it imperative that the present position of the Australian Aborigines should be clearly understood by all progressive people in this country.

"S.M." examined the size, composition, location and occupations of the aboriginals. He suggested that the North Australian Workers Union and the Australian Workers Union should "organise aboriginal workers . . ." to the North of Australia. Government policies of assimilation were condemned as "a subtle form of racial chauvinism". In

line with CPA strategy to limit Australian government sovereignty in its internal affairs, "S.M." called upon the Federal Government to recognise the "ideals put forward for the treatment of minority peoples" proclaimed by the International Labor Organisation's convention 107 promulgated in 1957. (See a later promotion of this policy of surrendering Australian sovereignty as advocated by former Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, and other advocates of "one worldism" in *World Review*, April, 1982 — "Minorities and International Politics", Institute of Public Affairs, P.O. Box 279, Indooroopilly, Queensland, 4068). "S.M." claimed aboriginal problems were "intimately bound up with penetration by overseas monopolies".

43. At the Fourth Annual National Conference of the "Federal Council for the Advancement of Aboriginals", Joe McGuinness, Secretary of the Cairns' Branch of the "Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders Advancement League", was elected Federal President. Dr. John Keats, from the University of Queensland, was appointed Executive Chairman. The Queensland CPA Secretary was again a speaker at this conference.
44. A split developed in the "Queensland State Council for the Advancement of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders" between CPA activists and non-Communists. In August, 1961 the Council was disbanded. The CPA-led group, which had been defeated in the debate leading to disbandment, re-established the Council with a CPA influenced executive being elected. The 15th August, 1961, issue of the *Queensland Guardian* condemned those responsible for dissolving the previous organisation. The non-CPA led people were a "faction with National Civic Council-QLP-Industrial Group associations". The group's activities were a "warning to all democratic, progressive people". Its tactics "cannot prevail over principled unity around progressive causes". After the split, non-Communists in Brisbane organised a new organisation which was against separatism between blacks and whites. The newly established body was called the "One People for Australia League" (OPAL). This organisation claimed it was the "non-Communist Aboriginal Organisation" in contrast to the re-formed "Queensland State Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres

Strait Islanders". OPAL declared in favour of the Queensland Government's policy of assimilation as distinct from the policy of integration put forward by the re-formed State Council and CPA activists. A convening Committee to establish a branch of OPAL in Rockhampton was set up in February, 1962 (See: *Rockhampton Bulletin*, 10th February, 1952). The State President of OPAL addressed a public meeting at Rockhampton. He stated:

One of the movement's objectives was to counteract the subversive and extensive propaganda programmes launched by Communist influence which have over-run previous organisations for the welfare of Aborigines.

Elections for the "Queensland Aboriginal Advancement League" were held in October, 1961. Margaret Proud was elected an executive member of the League. The objectives of the League were published as follows:

- (i) *To assist people of Aboriginal descent to acquire full citizenship rights throughout the Commonwealth.*
- (ii) *To see that all Aborigines have a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing and medical treatment.*
- (iii) *To ensure that all Aborigines have equal pay for equal work, and the same industrial protection as other Australians.*
- (iv) *To establish a general policy for advancement of all Australian people of Aboriginal descent especially in the field of education.*
- (v) *To provide benevolent relief to indigent people of Aboriginal descent.*
- (vi) *To see the co-ordination, where possible, of the different groups in Queensland working on behalf of people of Aboriginal descent.*
- (vii) *To assist the assimilation of those Aborigines who wish to be so assimilated and to preserve the traditions of those individuals and/or groups who wish to be integrated only, and still retain their identity.*

45. In Western Australia the "Native Welfare Council", together with the "Association for the Advancement of Coloured

People", was without Communist penetration. Likewise, in South Australia the "Aboriginal Advancement League, with the exception of one branch remained free of CPA control. In 1962 the "Northern Territory Council of Aboriginal Rights" was established in Darwin. All members of the first executive were full blood aboriginals. The Council's objectives were to "right for equality and speed up the present government's policy". The North Australian Workers' Union played a supportive role.

46. The 1962 elections for the executive of the "Queensland State Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders" led to a CPA influenced executive. CPA policy was reflected in the Council's February 1962 "Newsletter". It expressed opposition to the Queensland government's policy of "assimilation", declaring that the objective should be "integration". The Council distributed a "Programme of Action" which read:

"We call for the immediate repeal of the Aboriginals Protection Act and Torres Strait Islanders Act and its replacement by legislation to provide for the following principles as minimum steps in giving the Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders a position of full citizenship in the most complete way.

- A. *FULL voting rights for all adult aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders.*
- B. *EDUCATION of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children to be the responsibility of the Education Department and no other authority.*
- C. *SPECIAL scholarships to be provided for children of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island descent (whether or not covered by the Acts) to pay for fees, books and a living allowance for secondary and university education.*
- D. *NO segregation should be allowed on the basis of colour in any secondary institution.*
- E. *THE control of Missions and Government settlements to be entrusted to committees on which aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders predominate.*
- F. *TRIBAL areas now existing to be preserved for*

nomadic aborigines to ensure means of subsistence for these people.

G. THE conditions of fringe dwellers around Brisbane and other cities and towns to be thoroughly investigated immediately, and special provision be made to provide homes for these people and specially trained welfare-workers be provided by the Government to assist these people.

H. CALL on the Trade Union Movement to join in the campaign to eliminate the intense exploitation, degradation and racial discrimination against our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island workers and their families.

These workers to be encouraged as having equal trade union rights, but actually encouraged to organise themselves with full participation in all Trade Union affairs. In view of the fact that the vast majority of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait workers have been deprived of the possibilities of learning skilled trades, the Government should launch a large scale scheme providing complete training in all Trades.

Objectives were to be attained by:

1. REPEAL of all legislation and award provisions which place these workers in a less favourable position in the community than others.
2. EQUAL rights to all sections of the community with completely equal pay rights.
3. FINANCE and expert assistance for economic development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island communities, with full participation in all planning and work for and by these people.

Such assistance to be under the guidance of people properly trained and in complete sympathy with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people.

4. ALL Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island reserves, stations and traditional lands to be made the property of those who now occupy such lands, either collectively or individually,

with complete rights of ownership including mineral and other natural resources.

5. *COMPLETE educational, housing, medical and community services at standards not lower than in other communities.*

SECTION 137A of the Social Services Act of 1959 which excludes Aborigines considered to be nomadic or primitive, from Social Service, to be repealed.

Practical considerations would automatically exclude such people and the section offers a loophole for excluding other Aborigines.

Social Service payments to Aboriginal people on Missions, Government settlements and cattle stations should be made directly to the recipients and not paid in lump sums to station owners and management owners and management of Missions and Settlements.

47. A pamphlet *The Struggle for Dignity* was published in March, 1962 by the Victorian "Council for Aboriginal Rights". The publication sought to depict "a picture of Aboriginal life on a nationwide scale". Articles by Dr. Alistair Campbell and Leonard Fox asserted the problems of aborigines had to be solved through steering them towards separation as a distinct racial and cultural group. Separation is what Communists mean by "integration instead of assimilation". If aboriginals want to live separately from whites that is their entitlement, but that is not the real issue, any more than land rights as such is their ultimate objective. Campbell stipulated:

The Government (of Queensland) has failed largely because it poorly prepares the Aborigines for integration. The policy concentrates on the individual, rather than group assimilation. Individual assimilation divides the Aborigine from his own people and is therefore resisted . . . Consequently, full and successful assimilation develops only as fast as the group as a whole is allowed to develop towards it.

In dealing with New South Wales aborigines, Leonard Fox quoted H.S. Groves as representing the "Aboriginal-

Australian Fellowship": "Integration, yes, but no assimilation. The intelligent aboriginal doesn't want to be absorbed into the white race". Once again we may note that no one in Australia was trying to force the aborigines "to be absorbed into the white race". The Communist programme was still being furthered to wipe out the white race by mixed breeding with Asians. This objective which has been developing enormous hostility within the Australian electorate is now being supported by Labor politicians. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bill Hayden, told *Asia Week*, 19th August, 1983, page 7 "there's already a large and growing Asian population in Australia and it is inevitable in my view that Australia will become a Eurasian country . . . Australian Asians and Europeans will marry one another and a new race will emerge; I happen to think that is desirable". Mr. Michael Hodgman, Shadow Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs told parliament on 14th September, 1983 how "immigration under a Labor government had taken a radical turn to the left". *The Australian* newspaper of 15th September, 1983 reported: "Mr. Hodgman said 'A harsh and rigid policy for accepting new immigrants virtually contained a bias against English-speaking applicants'."

48. In April, 1962 the Fifth National Conference of the "Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines" elected a moderate Council. Action decided on by the Conference called for a petition to all State and Federal Parliaments. The petition sought:

- (i) *Repeal of discriminatory legislation.*
- (ii) *Full wages for Aborigines.*
- (iii) *Full rights for Aborigines.*
- (iv) *Equal education opportunity.*
- (v) *Ownership of reserves and community development.*

The *Adelaide Tribune*, the South Australian CPA newspaper, of 2nd May, 1962, reported the policy of "integration" in opposition to "assimilation" was to be promoted by deputations. The object was to "permit the aborigines to develop and advance as a people". CPA influence was easily recognisable through the Federal Council and organisations affiliated to it. The Nineteenth National Conference of the

CPA held in June, 1961 emphasised CPA influence in organisations concerned with aboriginals. In declaring the aboriginal people to be a "national minority", they attacked the policy of "assimilation". The *Communist Review* for January, 1962 published the CPA approach:

As first steps, we call for full citizens' rights, full award wages for Aboriginal workers especially in the pastoral industry, preservation of the remaining tribal lands and provision of land for those driven off the reserves, education and training facilities, and abandonment of racial discrimination, and the repeal of the infamous Aborigines Protection Acts, and encouragement to the Aborigines to establish their own committees to manage their affairs.

The Communist Party stands for the right of these magnificent people to decide on their own national development, including their right to establish autonomous regions if they so desire.

49. In the *Communist Review* for August, 1961, J. Howe called for:

a twofold education programme — one designed to eliminate for all time the remaining doubts that still exist in workers' minds regarding the dangers of the capitalist approach (to aborigine problems). The other programme should be designed towards showing the Aborigine people the class nature of capitalism . . . These ideological differences are the main reason at present for the isolation of our Aborigine people . . . from the Australian working class struggle.

The author stated further:

. . . the problems affecting our Aborigines can never be solved by 'do gooders' or by our Aborigines alone. The Australian working class, in close co-operation with the fighting action of our Aborigines, supported by middle class organisations, can do it.

In discussing the importance of the "Aborigines and Islanders Advancement League" and the "Aboriginal Advancement League's" deliberations, he concluded with an appeal:

If our Party, in giving socialist leadership to the working class can, as a result of our programme, con-

vince the working class and our Aborigine people that racial discrimination and chauvinism are the products of decadent imperialism, then we are well on our way towards full equality in our country in the struggle against monopoly for peace and socialism.

CHAPTER SIX

COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP TO STOP INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

50. Harry Stein, who was Victorian Secretary of the CPA youth organisation the "Eureka Youth League" while I was a member, had a party responsibility to help infiltrate aboriginal organisations. He had an article published in the *Communist Review* for January, 1962. Stein, who had been a communist operative for the whole of his working life, claimed aboriginals ". . . are developing an understanding of the political forms of struggle . . ." In support of this claim he instanced the activities of aboriginals such as Joe McGuinness, through the "Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement". Others, he said, had achieved success in 1961 by participating in the "New South Wales Aboriginal-Australian Fellowship Conference". He outlined the importance of Communist leadership if an anti-capitalist movement was to be developed among the aboriginal people:

The future of the struggle of the Aborigines is integrally bound up with the struggle of the majority of the Australian people against the common enemy, imperialism and the monopolists . . . Only through joint struggle can the Aboriginal people, backed by . . . the working class of Australia, achieve their aims.

51. Meantime the CPA continued its work in promoting the National Petition seeking a referendum to change the Federal Constitution. Union officials were urged to raise funds to help various aboriginal organisations for the "organisation of struggle for full rights". During the period I was a member of the Party, from 1948 to 1960, the Party

leadership provided us with prepared articles about aborigines to be inserted in union journals under our control. The public relations exercise continued during the 1960s. The object was to publicise "how capitalism breeds monopoly interests - the common enemy of all working people". It was along these lines that the CPA general secretary Lance Sharkey addressed the Central Committee. His speech was reported in the October, 1962 issue of the *Communist Review*:

The shameful history of the treatment of the Aboriginal people and the policy of eliminating them as a national entity, pursued by the ruling class since the European occupation of this continent, and which still continues, is sufficient proof that native peoples can expect nothing but degradation and robbery from the Australian bourgeoisie.

52. Barry Christophers was a CPA member very active in organising Melbourne based aborigines. Together with myself he was a member of a CPA front organisation of which another Party member, Shirley Andrews, was the Secretary. Being a Party member and an organiser of the Building Workers Industrial Union, I was made President of the organisation. My position as President was short-lived.

The Party sponsored a public meeting at the Melbourne Town Hall, using the name of the organisation to advertise the meeting in the Melbourne *Herald* newspaper. A pastoralist visiting Melbourne saw the advertisement and decided to attend. I remember the man very well because he gave me something of an intellectual shock which was to be the result of my dismissal as President of the front organisation. In opening the meeting I put forward the policy of full award wages for aborigines and housing on pastoralist leases in the Northern Territory. I could not help noticing the hostility of the pastoralist who was sitting on the left of the hall away from the rest of the audience. He was wearing a blue suit with a white shirt and a brightly coloured tie. The gentleman was rather plump and sported a thin black moustache. He never took his hat off until he jumped to his feet in agitation at what I had been saying. "You're like a lot of other damn do-gooders here in the South. You don't know what you're talking about. You're a menace to the

aborigines and everyone else". He went on to explain that he was a pastoralist himself and that award wages for all aborigines would make their employment impossible. He said aborigines who worked the same hours as white stockmen were usually paid the same wages, but that aboriginals mostly only worked odd hours and at different times when it generally suited them. He explained that the cattlemen supplied food and clothing to the aboriginals, their family and groups around them. They usually went to the aboriginals camped on their property and asked for volunteers when work was needed to be done. "The weekly award rate would be impossible", he said. As the meeting went on he interjected several times. He left me somewhat disconcerted. All I could do was thank him for his contribution and he left the meeting early. I later told a group of Party functionaries that there appeared to be something in what he said and that we should have a complete study made of what the circumstances of aboriginal employment on cattle stations was really like. I was told how "reformist" and ignorant I was on aboriginal affairs. Then I was bluntly informed that my services were no longer required as President of their front organisation.

Barry Christophers was often a subject of criticism by the Party leadership over his work among aboriginals. He was also described as having "reformist tendencies". Unlike myself, he was allowed to continue working with other Communists in the aboriginal field of work. One cause of Christophers' trouble with the Party leadership was that he sometimes agreed with non-Party members instead of insisting rigidly on the line worked out by the CPA leadership. He used to say it was wrong for the CPA to push non-Communists out of leadership positions in aboriginal organisations. Christophers alleged in the *Communist Review* (November, 1962) that under the terms of the Western Australian Native Welfare Act restrictions placed on the movement of aboriginals who had leprosy were imposed in the interests of the pastoralists. The CPA would seize hold of almost anything to allege oppression of aboriginals by Australian governments.

The January, 1963 issue of the *Communist Review* published an article by Peter Symon, who is now the

manager of the New Age Publishing Company, 111 Sussex Street, Sydney, (this company has published the most up to date Communist training manual on the aboriginal land rights revolution — *But Now We Want the Land Back* — by Hannah Middleton, 1977), he lampooned the South Australian government for what was then proposed legislation. He said it would lead to assimilation of aborigines. He claimed the legislation differentiated between full bloods and aboriginals of European descent. The legislation was deficient in that it did not provide for the promotion of economic activity among aboriginals on co-operative lines. I will again mention the hypocrisy of Communists which is another feature of their propaganda. While still insisting on stopping assimilation of aborigines, they continued the campaign to promote Asian migration to create the new race by race mixing between Asians and whites. Communist efforts to extinguish the white race continues in Australia, yet they have no objections to the insistence by China, Japan and other countries to maintain racial purity in those countries. They even try to smear critics of their policy of ending the white race as being "racists". People who now claim the same rights to an identity as the aboriginals or the people of all other countries are 'racists' if they happen to be white Australians.

Another author, "A.L.", explained the CPA line, describing the aboriginals as a "national minority" (February, 1963 issue of the *Communist Review*). "A.L. claimed:

Full identification of the Aboriginal people with the working class, or any other section of the Australian people, supports the view that the Aboriginal people no longer have any special claims to be a national minority. This view . . . is ruling class ideology.

"A.L." asserted:

. . . it is possible to show . . . that the Aborigines are an indigenous minority people of common origin and linked by remnants of an indigenous culture.

also:

Although there are individual exceptions, a most important aspect of the life of both full and part-Aborigines is related to the fact that they belong to a

self-conscious national minority with its own culture. This factor often appears to be more important to the Aborigines than his membership of the working class when he happens to be working. Consequently, these national characteristics can never be ignored even when the very important working class aspects are emphasised.

In addition:

The policy of assimilation envisages the complete destruction of the tribal and national spirit of the Aboriginal people even though this may mean the extinction of the Aboriginal people.

and further that:

. . . whenever possible greater self-government in local government affairs would be quite practicable and in certain northern regions such as the Torres Strait Islands and Arnhem Land, regional political control is quite possible.

To back up the CPA estimate "A.L." called upon a vision of how well tribal societies are treated by the Communist governments of the Soviet Union, China and North Vietnam. The author stressed the importance of the aboriginals in the CPA revolutionary scheme of things. "In the struggle of the working people for Socialism, the Aboriginal minority forms a natural ally . . . to obtain unity it will be necessary for the whole working class to campaign for the special aims of the national minority as well as for matters that affect white workers and aborigines alike". The readers were advised that:

Local campaigns of the Aboriginal people are growing in effectiveness and should be assisted to develop more intensely in all states as they provide for the political development of the national minority.

The article concluded:

. . . it is necessary for those promoting the campaign to seek out and approach the aboriginal people . . . helping them to organise and to formulate their own demands and assisting them to lead their struggle and to build unity with the working class. In this way, the aboriginal people will learn to see the Communist Party as the only party consistently fighting with them

for their own demands in the spirit of international proletarian brotherhood. Increasing numbers will join and strengthen the Communist Party.

Normally Communist publications do not write openly in calling upon the members to become active in working among aboriginals. They merely set out objectives and demands. The Party membership know that they must act in accordance with these directions whilst at the same time the Party can cry "Macarthyist", "seeing Reds under the bed", when their activities are exposed. Sometimes they are more explicit, as in the above article.

53. In April, 1963, the Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement held its Sixth Annual General Meeting in Canberra. CPA members were well represented. CPA newspapers gave the deliberations considerable publicity. The conference decided upon a list of legislative demands relating to social service benefits, wages, employment benefits, aboriginal reserves and education. The CPA called for Trade Union support to the demands. Emphasis was given to the CPA use of aboriginals to oppose mining for minerals and economic development. Alienation of aboriginal land areas such as Mapoon and Yirrkala were given special attention. The call was made for the return of land to the aboriginals and the establishment of aboriginal co-operatives.
54. After the CPA programme for aborigines was distributed to aboriginal organisations E.A. Bacon wrote in the *Communist Review* for December, 1963 to discuss that there was some disagreement among Party members about the issue of who should be defined as an aboriginal? He advocated that:

All who regard themselves as Aborigines, are accepted as such by Aborigines or are treated as Aborigines, should be considered as belonging to the Aborigine people, for whose rights the Party and all other progressives fight.

The above definition was considered the most appropriate for Communist political purposes.

In addition, Bacon cautioned against propagandising too openly, at that stage, about the eventual independent nation for aborigines.

. . . while integration with the Australian people on

equal terms, as a people, seemed best to accord with the needs and desires of the Aborigines at present, they had the right to complete independence if they desired it in the future. This is correct in principle, but it was considered that, to raise it in a programme for present needs might tend to create argument about a question that is unlikely to be a practical issue for a long time to come.

For the Party members in the know, this meant the aborigines were still a useful instrument for building the revolutionary movement. Care should be exercised in how far the ultimate objective should be publicised. At this stage the "united front" could be more effectively built by agitating on behalf of an alleged "oppressed national minority".

55. Nonetheless, in the *Tribune* of 12th February, 1964, the CPA again spoke out more openly of their ultimate aims. These demands are now highlighted by the manufacture of sacred sites to assist industrial sabotage such as in trying to close down the Roxby Downs mining enterprise in South Australia. *Tribune* published the CPA draft programme and policy towards aboriginals. CPA demands, together with the usual misrepresentation of conditions applicable to aborigines, included:

- (i) *Granting of full citizenship rights to all Aborigines;*
- (ii) *The right of all Aborigines to organise, and to full trade union wage-rates and award conditions;*
- (iii) *The right to receive and control the full amount of wages earned;*
- (iv) *Abolition of the system of unpaid labour on Government settlements and Missions;*
- (v) *The right to own land, collectively and individually;*
- (vi) *Compensation for lands already alienated and an end to the process of handing over Aboriginal lands to mining and other monopolies;*
- (vii) *Abolition of special Aboriginal Courts and of the dictatorial powers of Settlement and Mission superintendants;*
- (viii) *Repeal of all repressive sections of Acts denying*

controlled Aborigines elementary human freedoms in such matters as marriage, movement, and residence, communication, etc.;

- (ix) *All social services to be made known and available to all Aborigines.*

Tribune reported that the "movement for aboriginal rights": . . . is becoming an organised, growing mass movement, in which capable Aboriginal representatives are beginning to take leading parts, with the working class, through a number of trade unions, playing an increasingly important role, together with other organisations of the people.

In conclusion:

The struggle for the rights of the oppressed Aboriginal minority is, in a very real sense, part of the struggle of the Australian people against monopoly, for peace, national independence, democracy and Socialism.

Whilst the aboriginals are not to be "assimilated" into the Australian community, they are to be assimilated into the programme for Communist power in this country.

56. *In a supplement to the Guardian for 11th March, 1964, the draft programme of the CPA was published for consideration for the Party's Twentieth Congress. The above Tribune statements were reaffirmed with the claim being made:*

The Communist Party has its own comprehensive programme, formulated with the aid of many Aborigines, Communist and non-Communist.

It was suggested that aborigines should "control their own affairs as members of a distinct national minority within the Australian nation . . ." Barry Christophers voiced some disagreement by writing in the Tribune (18th March, 1964):

As a result of regarding the Aborigines as a national minority and not as an ethnic minority, the draft has given undue emphasis to a discussion on such things as assimilation, integration, identity as a people, right to control their own affairs, etc.

This discussion has displaced from top priority a discussion on their economic exploitation. Surely this is Marxism in reverse.

In addition:

One of the Party's vices has been to underplay the role of non-Party people (especially those unsympathetic to the Party) in progressive thought and action.

A corollary to this is the rush of overestimating the importance of the Communist Party in the struggle for Socialism.

He disagreed with the CPA claims:

In actual fact the Party has taken an active interest in Aborigines only since the early 1950s.

As was the case when I was a member of the Party, Christophers was made unpopular inside the Party for what he believed to be wrong political exploitation of the aborigines. As we have seen in previous pages, the CPA was active in aboriginal affairs right back to the 1920s. From 1950 onwards the CPA carried out widespread penetration of aboriginal organisations previously established by non-Communists. The CPA sought to take the credit for what reformists had done through these organisations prior to the 1950s.

57. The CPA leadership at the Twentieth Congress again asserted that the aborigines were a national minority. A scribe "David" from Victoria, published his views in the *Communist Review* of September, 1964, in endorsement of the CPA view:

The term national minority, provided it is adequately defined, serves the purpose of highlighting the national characteristic of the Aboriginal people who, although not a nation, have the potential of becoming one and have political demands characteristic of a national movement. To use some other term such as ethnic or racial group, provides an incomplete political description and may assist the Australian capitalists in their desire to eliminate the Aboriginal minority as a separate culture and psychological group with political demands of its own.

In addition "David" claimed:

The socialist states have shown that when the motive of exploitation is removed, national minorities can be granted considerable autonomy within a nation. It is then possible for the national minority to develop as a group within a nation without the need for complete

national independence. With the abolition of capitalist exploitation the need for an artificial uniformity of culture and administration vanishes. This allows the free development of national culture and national administration on the basis of co-operation and equality between nationalities . . .

Where Communists forecast "when the motive of exploitation is removed . . ." it means the conquest of the state by Communists. Only in a Socialist state ruled by Communists can exploitation be ended — that is the Marxist theory. At the same time the wordage is sufficiently generalised to allow the Party to repeat the "Macarthyist" trigger word as a defence when it suits them. By describing the aborigines as a "national minority" they can be used as part of overall propaganda to attack the white people of Australia as "racist". The whites are holding in oppression the "national minority". The aborigines are a colonial people to be liberated from the white imperialists. The aborigines can be utilised as part of the overall "united front" for peace and democratic rights, against capitalism, for "self determination" and to impose a guilt complex on the Australian people as part of the psychological war against Australia. The word "racist" is as useful in the Communist armoury as "Macarthyist".

58. Barry Christophers came under attack in the *Communist Review* of October, 1964 through an article by E.A. Bacon wherein he sets out the CPA policy:

In advocating self-determination, we do not strive for artificial separation of the Aborigines from the Australian people as a whole. On the contrary, we fight for complete equality for them. At the same time, we recognise their own special needs . . . If they, or a section of them, prefer to live alone, we must support their right to do so.

CPA responsibilities were:

. . . to the dispossessed Aboriginal people, a colonial people in our very midst, who are also, in the main, underpaid, under-privileged workers.

Bacon stressed CPA involvement:

The nationwide, organised movement which binds Aborigines together more and more closely, and in

which our Party is playing a part of great significance

He forecast a Communist success:

By whole-hearted support for the special needs and rights of these oppressed peoples, as well as for the needs they have in common with others, the Party and the working class will win them as a powerful component of the struggle of the Australian people for democracy, against monopoly, for peace and socialism.

Bacon makes the CPA designs to use the aboriginals in the struggle for Communist power clear enough for anyone.

59. What has been quoted in the booklet, fully substantiates the material presented in my book *Red Over Black*. Communist critics, and a few others, have charged that I had made no attempt to document my serious charges from official Communist sources. This book is my answer. The series of extracts from Communist papers reveal a consistent programme designed to fragment Australia. They confirm my central thesis in *Red Over Black*: Australia is faced with a major security and defence threat. The very future of Australia is at stake.

Communist Party's Fight for Aborigines

DRAFT PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE AGAINST SLAVERY

Full Economic, Political and Social Rights

The aboriginal race, the original inhabitants of Australia, are among the most exploited subject peoples in the world. Not only are inhuman exploitation, forced Labor and actual slavery forced upon the Aborigines, but a campaign of mass physical extermination is being and has been carried on against them, until today less than 60,000 full bloods have survived the murder drive — out of the million or more who inhabited Australia less than one and a half centuries ago.

Such gentle British colonising devices as "Abo shooting hunts", poisoning of the only water holes in the desert country, cyanide in the meat, and strychnine in the flour, police shooting parties, burning the bush over their heads, segregating sexes, kidnapping the children — particularly females — and putting them to work hundreds of miles away from their race and parents, killing off the game on the territory inhabited by Aborigines, thus starving them to death, arresting without any warrant or for that matter, any cause whatever, the most virile men in the tribes (after killing off the aged and infirm) and forcing the arrested to work with chains around their necks on Government roads and for station owners, issuing licences to any capitalist desiring to employ "unlimited numbers of natives without pay for an indefinite period", setting up organisations of crawlers and kidnappers, known as "Aborigines Protection Boards" to enslave the remaining members of the tribes, and "Mission Stations" under dope-peddlers to muster the youth so that they can be sold into slavery — such truly British methods were used, and are still being used to enslave the Australian aborigines and to totally exterminate the race so that the crimes of British and Australian imperialists may be covered up.

NO POLITICAL RIGHT

The Aborigines have no political, social, or economic rights, no right to have property; they are denied education, or to have schools of their own; intellectuals from among the Aborigines are not allowed to practice their professions; the tribal customs and arts are stifled; wages are not to be paid to Aboriginal workers excepting to the amount of 10/- per week, but the Government gets 5/- of this amount for the A.P.B., and no wages at all to be paid by holders of licences. Although subject to all the penalties of the capitalist criminal code in the courts of justice (?) Aborigines have no status therein, and their evidence is inadmissible in "mixed" cases.

Police accusers have the right (and exercise it) to beat and even shoot the accused until they plead "guilty" to whatever crime the police desire to place upon them.

Individuals who expose the maltreatment of aborigines, or who discover the burnt remains of whole tribes, and demand inquiries, are officially threatened with death, and transported. (Rev.

E.R.B. Gribble, 1926 massacre.) When inquiries are held into police murders of aborigines, and the inquiries are remarkably few, police only are put on the Inquiry Commission (exposure of Constable Murray, 1928-9), and always find the massacres "justified" because the victims "did not stop when the King's name was called out to them" — this, despite the fact that they cannot understand English.

WOMEN PERSECUTED

The women of the aboriginal race are subject to terrifying experiences — there is no protection of them, despite the "ordinances" that appear on the statute books. Not only are they the legitimate prey of the station owners, government officials, but the so-called "protectors of the aborigines" have been proved to have raped the women without any action being taken. The tribal natives who object to this practice are murdered for their objections, but should one native be successful in preventing his own murder and succeed in killing the station owner, then "drastic steps" are taken, not only against him, but against the whole tribe, which is thereupon exterminated by an infuriated mob led by the mounted constable "protectors" of the aborigines. Mothers and fathers have no right to their own children, and police, A.P.B. rats, or others appointed, may kidnap them at any time, in any place, without the knowledge of the parents, and hire the children out as slaves, gaoil them on fake charges, or put them in "homes" of correction. This happens every day in all parts of Australia, not only to full-blooded aborigines, but to half-castes as well.

Aborigines (full or half-caste) who take part in politics are subject to the vilest of terror, denied the right to live, and threatened with their children being taken from them, and they themselves with being gaoiled for "cattle stealing" or any other charge that may be considered necessary.

STARVATION RATIONS

In N.S.W. the scale of rations of Aborigines is 3/10 per week for adults and 1/10 for children — little more than half that granted to white workers — which is just part of the general drive against the aborigines to make their standard of living considerably lower than that for other unemployed workers, and is part of the drive to exterminate the race.

Under the regime of the social fascist Labor governments, Federal and State, the victimisation and exploitation of the aborigines are intensified and repressive measures on the part of the police are encouraged. The Scullin government recently raised the scale of "wages" for the aborigines, but in the same ordinance takes 50 per cent of these "wages" for itself, whilst in no way enforcing payment to the aborigines.

Hitherto, the conditions of the Aborigines have not been considered, by workers in the revolutionary movement, and the rank and file organisation set up by the aborigines was allowed to be broken up by the A.P.B., the missionaries, and the police, but henceforth **no struggle of the**

white workers must be permitted without demands for the aborigines being championed; no political campaigns without political programs applicable to our fellow exploited — the aborigines — being formulated.

The fifty thousand aborigines in the Federal territories, the few hundred in each State, and the tens of thousands of half-caste workers in each State and the territory must be mobilised around the program of demands outlined below. The white workers in unions, and in other mass organisations, the intellectuals, scientists, and humanitarians; must all unite with the Communist Party in a common fighting front against murderous, rapacious imperialism, and help win back for the natives of Australia part of their native country and common rights as human beings.

The Communist Party, speaking in the name of white and black workers of Australia, demands:—

(1) Full and equal rights of all aborigines — economically, socially, and politically — with white races.

(2) Absolute political freedom for aborigines and half-castes; right to membership in, and right to organise, political, economic and cultural organisations, "mixed", or aboriginal. Right to participate in demonstrations and public affairs. Right to leave Australia as full citizens.

(3) Removal of all color restrictions on aborigines or half-castes, in professions, sports, etc. Aboriginal intellectuals, school teachers, etc., not to be prevented from practising because of the "color line".

(4) Cancellation of all licenses to employ aborigines without pay. Cancellation of all indentures and forced labor conditions from aborigines, and payment at full wages for all time worked.

(5) Prohibition of slave and forced labor, whether through the A.P.B., police, indentures, missions, or otherwise, and compensation for all previously employed.

(6) Unconditional release from gaol of all aborigines or half-castes, and no further arrests until aboriginal juries can hear and decide cases.

(7) Abolition of Aborigines Protection Boards — Capitalism's slave recruiting agencies and terror organisations against aborigines and half-castes.

(8) Absolute prohibition of the kidnapping of aboriginal children by the A.P.B., whether to hire them out as slaves, place them in "missions", gaols or "correction" homes.

(9) Full and unrestricted right of aboriginal and half-caste parents to their children without living in constant fear that the A.P.B. or mission stations will kidnap them to send into slavery.

(10) Aboriginal children to be permitted to attend public and high schools and to sit for all examinations.

(11) Liquidation of all missions and so-called homes for aborigines, as these are part of the weapons being used to exterminate the aboriginal race by segregating the sexes and sending the young girls into slavery.

(12) Full right of the aborigines to develop native culture. Right to establish their own schools, train their own teachers, for the children of the aborigines and half-castes. The Australian Government to make available sums of money for such purposes, to be paid into and controlled by committees comprised solely of aborigines and half-castes.

(13) Unemployed aborigines to be paid sums not less than other workers as unemployment allowance. Employed workers to have the 7-hour day, 5-day week, with pay at the same rates as other races.

(14) The handing over to the aborigines of large tracts of watered and fertile country, with towns, seaports, railways, roads, etc., to become one or more independent aboriginal states or republics. The handing back to the aborigines of all Central, Northern, and North West Australia to enable the aborigines to develop their native pursuits. These aboriginal republics to be independent of Australian or other foreign powers. To have the right to make treaties with foreign powers, including Australia, establish their own army, governments, industries, and in every way be independent of imperialism.

Workers, intellectuals, humanitarians, scientists, anti-imperialists, fight for these demands for the aboriginal race. Prevent Capitalism exterminating this race through bare-faced murder or slavery.

Struggle with the aborigines against Australian Imperialism!

Workers and oppressed peoples of all lands, unite! Smash Imperialism!

The Workers Weekly, 24/9/1931

Build the Workers' Defence RALLY AGAINST FASCISM

The immediate task confronting the working class is the building of workers' self-defence corps. In the combating of the Fascist menace, which now is taking shape and form before our eyes, exposures and agitation are very necessary in laying the basis for action. Talking about it will not get the workers very far. What is needed now is men capable of organising. The Workers' Defence Corps, which has been allowed to become moribund, must be immediately activated. A greater campaign than any that has yet been carried on must be unloosed at the factory gates, amongst the unemployed, in every section of the working class. The organisational forms of the Workers' Defence Corps must be popularised amongst the broadest masses.

The Communist Party will throw every ounce of its energy, every speaker, every fighter, every organiser, into the campaign to recruit the workers into the self-defence organisations. Meetings must be called in every district for the purpose of discussing the menace of the New Guard and other Fascist outfits. The combined committee elected by the unions, the C.P., the U.W.M., the A.L.P., etc., must become active and launch a broad campaign amongst the masses.

The united front must be organised of the entire working class to present an iron barrier to the insolent advance of the Fascists.

Forward to the struggle against Fascism.

Against the bosses dictatorship, for the dictatorship of the working class.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM

A united front meeting was held in the Manchester Unity Hall at Newtown, Sydney, on Sunday, 20th. The hall was packed to overflowing by the workers, who were keenly desirous of acquiring an understanding of the menace presented to the working class by the New Guard.

The speakers, Com. Clifton, of the A.L.P., and Com. Sharkey, of the Communist Party, dealt with Fascism in many of its aspects.

The history of the dictatorships in Italy, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, etc., was presented to the audience, and Com. Sharkey described his impressions of the Fascists and Fascism gained whilst travelling through Italy in 1930.

At the end of the speakers' addresses a keen discussion ensued, in which speakers insisted that the time for talking had gone, and what was needed was organisation and the building of workers' self-defence corps.

A motion was put to the meeting demanding the disarming of the New Guard bandits, and the arming of the workers, and was carried unanimously amidst great enthusiasm. The singing of the "Red Flag" concluded a most successful meeting, which showed clearly that the militant working class is eager to fight the Fascist menace by every means within its power.

The Workers' Weekly, 24/9/1931



MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

23 OCT 1983

TO: A.L.P. BRANCH SECRETARIES, AS ADDRESSED

Dear Comrade,

A central part of the Government's concern with Aboriginal Affairs is the need for adequate communication and understanding between Governments, Aboriginal People and the wider community.

It is important that Branch members are able to be fully informed on these issues and Government policy. A range of resources including films such as "Lousy Little Sixpence" and the film banned for showing overseas by the Fraser Government ("On Sacred Ground"), to name but two, are available, and I invite your Branch to participate in our public awareness programme.

We are intending that the implementation of Labor Party policy objectives in Aboriginal Affairs be largely achieved in the lifetime of the first Hawke Government. There is unfortunately in the broader white community, misunderstanding about Land Rights, Sacred Sites and Aboriginal relationships with the land. I believe that A.L.P. Branches should be at the forefront of activity in communicating to the wider community on these issues.

If your Branch is interested to participate in this programme, then please contact Bob Sercombe who is attached to my office at 4 Treasury Place, Melbourne, (Tel. 654 2543), who will be available to assist Branches in regard to Aboriginal Affairs.

Yours fraternally,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Clyde Holding'.

(Clyde Holding)

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